WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

Chening

TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

YOUNG LADIES' TEMPERANCE UNION will meet SATURDAY, at 1 p.m., on Parlers of Y.M.C.A., corner 9 h and D streets. Feb. 6th, 1878. The NORTH WASHING-TON MISSION CHURCH will be dedicated SUN-DAY, Feb. 10 h. Services in the forenoon will be conducted by Bishops BROWN, CAIN and BUR-LEY, Afternoon, PRODY, STANSBURY and WEY-MAN. All are invited to attend. 18-2.*

FINAL CLOSING SALE. The entire balance of S.ock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODs, at 921 Pennsylvania av., wid be offered at a sacrifice from this date to March

The House has been leased,

THE FAMOUS MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER

Which for nearly half a century has wrought such WONDFOUS CURES of KIDNEY DISEASES,
DYSPEPSIA and CANCER, may be had of all
Druggists. Its curative properties are almost
miraculous. For Pamphles, containing remarkabie cures, address MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, Frankin county. Vermont. ian 3-m. w. f. 3 m.

in county, Vermont. SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING and elec-tion of officers of the TERRITORIAL SAV-INGS, LOAN and BUILDING ASSOCIATION I be held on FRIDAY EVENING, February 8 1878, at half-after 7 o'clock, at the office of the association. No. 509 7th street n.w. (Second National Bank building.) Subscriptions will also be taken for stock in the 19th series, which series will then

S. A. TERRY, Sec'y. MADEMOISELLE V. PRUDHOMME'S FRENCH CLASSES. New term Feb. 13:h. Rend advertisement. feb2 10t

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

A fresh supply received and for sale by W. S. THOMPSON,

703 15TH STREET. 128 -tr HOT SODA,

COFFEE, TEA AND CHOCOLATE, MILBURN'S, 1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. COLD SODA AND MINERAL WATER on draught during the winter. dec4-tr

SAMUEL G. YOUNG, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE-STAR BUILDING.

GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S

COMPRESSED YEAST. All first class grocers keep it. Everything that succeeds and has merit, has imi-

tators and counterfeiters; therefore if you wish to take advantage of the superior quality of Gaff, Fleischmann & Co.'s COMPRESSED YEAST see that worthless imitations are not palmed off upon The genuine Gaff, Fleischman & Co.'s COM-PRESSED YEAST has on the wrapper our firm pame or trade mark. jan22-ly

WASHINGTON HOME REMEDY. DR. LEWIS' PLASTER.

SEVEN FOR A QUARTER. One large and six small. Surpasses Capcine and Porous. Sure cure for Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Rheumatism. Sold by all Druggists. Ask for a Circular. jan23-1y

THE CELEBRATED

PHILADELPHIA PRINT BUTTER.

GEO. M. OYSTER & CO.,

j18-1m Center, Northern and Eastern Markets. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

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WILLET & LIBBEY.

CORNER SIXTH STREET AND N. Y. AVENUE.

OUR PRICE LIST IS THE LOWEST

LATHS! LATHS! LATHS!

LATHS-Best Bangor; per thousand......\$2.00 JOIST STUDS; per hundred feet....... 1.50

FENCING 1x6, 16 FEET; per hundred...... 1.50 WASHBOARDS, Dressed & Jointed; CLEAR 1.50

WIDE 18-INCH BOARDS, Dressed..... 2.50

GEORGIA HEART FLOORING, LARGE

PAILINGS, DRESSED, 4 PATTERNS, With

DRY LUMBER Under Cover in our Large DRY

LUMBER SHED. WILLET & LIBBEY.

CORNER SIXTH STREET AND N. Y. AVENUE.

THILADELPHIA TURKEYS

All kinds of FRESH FISH direct from New York; a man constantly employed to Clean them.

We have Spanish Mackerel, Salmon,
Smelt,, Halibut, Rock, &c., all at reasonable prices. Oysters opened fresh
every day, 25, 30 and 40 cents. New York

and Philadelphia Butter. Fresh invoice of Ten-derloins, price 40c., and everything that a first-Corner 14th st. and New York ave.

REMOVAL BECKER'S

Manufactory of HARNESS AND TRUNKS. TO Corcoran Building, opp. U. S. Treasury, FEBRUARY 1ST.

New Stock of Goods. APOLLINARIS NATURAL

MINERAL WATER. THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

Highly Effervescent. DR. J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, LONDON.
"The Exquisite Apollinaris; A Delicious Bev-

PROF. J. A. WANKLYN, St. GEORGE'S HOSP., LONDON. "Highly Effervescent, Wholesome, and absolutely Pure; superior to all others." DR. R. OGDEN DOREMUS. "Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use; free from all the objections urged against Cro-

ton and artificially aerated waters."

DR. PETER HOOD, PRESIDENT OF THE HERTS. MEDICAL SOCIETY, ETC. Superior to Vichy PETER SQUIRE. F. L. S., CHEMIST TO THE

QUEEN, 10th Edition of Companion to the British Pharmacopaia, "Exhibarating; Good for Sickness, Dyspepsia, and Loss of Appetite."

MACNAMARA, F.R.C.S., C.S.I., SURGEON TO WESTMINSTER HOSP., LONDON, "More Wholesome and References." holesome and Refreshing than Soda or Seltzer DR. GEO. REULING. Baltimore. "More spark-

ling and refreshing than any other mineral water, followed by excellent results in Dyspep-FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,

41 & 43 Warren st., New York, Sole Agents for United States and Canadas. For Sale by Dealers, Grocers, and Drug-

Every genuine bottle bears the YELLOW label. aug 20 m, w, f, eow, ly DEMOREST PATTERNS, all the new styles, just received by W. P. WHITE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 1142 7th street n.w. School and Blank Books specialties.

THE EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS To-DAY .- Internal

revenue, \$328,0.1.98; customs, \$445,816.65. THE SENATE by a vote of 28 to 24 agreed to day to adjourn until Monday next.

THE SENATE RAILROAD COMMITTEE met again to-day to hear the conclusion of Judge Storrs' argument in behalf of the Southern

AMONG THE CALLERS at the White House to-day were Senators Cameron of Wis., Christiancy, Dorsey, Garland, McDonald, Conover, Sargent, and Representatives Townsend of Ohio, Hart, Evans of Ind., Calkins, O'Neill. Veeder, Slemons, and Williams.

NAVAL ORDERS.-Lieut. D. Delahanty, from the receiving ship Independence, and placed on waiting orders; Boatswain Wm. A. Cooper, from the Wyoming, and ordered to the navy-yard, Washington; Boatswain Peter H. Smith, from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to the navy-yard. Norfolk, Va.: Acting Boatswain John H. Brown, from the navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Wyoming.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS Exposition have been appointed by the President as follows: Andrew D. White, New York; Levi P. Morton, New York: Geo. W. Childs, Pennsylvania; W. H. H. Davis, Pennsylvania; A. L. Coolidge, Massachusetts; Frederick Smythe, New Hampshire; Frank Millward, Kentucky; James H. Smart, Indiana; Alfred Hibard, Iowa; Wm. A. Moore, North Caro-lina; Edward Cawles, Ohio; Benjamin E. Gallup. Illinois; E. H. Knight, District of Columbia; Wm. Seligman, California; S. T. Merrill, Wisconsin; J. M. Safford, Tennessee; J. A. Touner, Arizona; Austin Savage, Idaho; Wm. Hayden, Utah. Eugene A. Smith and James Birney, of Alabama, and J. B. Simpson and Ashbiel Smith, of Texas, were appointed to-

THE BILL for the classification and registration, of third-class mail matter, as it is proposed that it shall read when modified in conformity with a schedule of amendment agreed upon by the Post Office department and many leading publishers, has been printed in pamphlet form, and numbers of the pamphlets were received at the P. O. D. to-day for distribution to Congressmen and newspapers.

R. C. Badger, U. S. attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina, has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

CONFIRMATIONS.-The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed the following nominations: Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, to be Minister to Brazil; Adin B. Underwood, surveyor of customs, Boston and Charlestown, Mass. Collectors of customs—Fitz J. Babson, Gloucester, Mass.; John A. P. Allen, New Bedford, Mass.; Charles B. Marchant, Edgar-town, Mass. Frank Leland, consul at Hamiltown, stass. Frank Beland, consul as Italian tob., Canada. Edward Ferguson, pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis. Frederick Solomon, of St. Louis, U.S. surveyor general for Utah. Also, a number of postmasters.

THE MILITIA OF THE STATES .- The letter of the Secretary of War to the Vice President, giving an abstract of the military force of the United States, shows that in the states of Delaware, North Carolina, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Minnesota there is no enrollment of the militia. No returns have been received from the states of Colorado, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, and West Virginia. In Fiorida there are 60 commissioned officers of militia, but no non-commissioned officers or privates. New York has the largest organized militia, 21,420: Arkansas comes next with 11,700, Pennsylvania with 10,341, and Ohio with 9,328. The organized militia of Louisiana is only 477, and of Kentucky 779. The organized militia of Maryland is put at 1,287, and the number of men available for military duty, unorganized, is put at 89,344.

ARRIVAL OF CARPENTER'S HISTORICAL PICTURE.-Mr. Frank B. Carpenter, the painter of the "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," will arrive this evening in charge of the painting, which the generoushearted Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson has presented to the nation. During the past summer Mr. Carpenter has spent much time retouch ing the picture, and it is said by those who have seen the work within a month or two that he has greatly improved it. . The historical value of the painting no one can doubt. The price paid by Mrs. Thompson was \$25,000.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY EXAM-INATION. - In the examination before the House District Committee yesterday into the affairs of the Washington Market Company, Mr. R. K. Elliott appeared, not on behalf of the stallowners as stated, but on the part of the Citizens' Committee, consisting of Messrs. Appleton P. Clark, Columbus Alexander, John C. Harkness, Charles Edmonston, and John T. Given. The market company were represented by ex-Mayor Emery, president; Mr. Ordway, superintendent, and the secretary of the company, with others. The District Committee express the determination to make a thorough investigation.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL made an argument today before the House naval committee, favoring the payment of the claims of several iron-clad contractors.

THE MAILS FOR THE SOUTH.-A delegation, consisting of the postmaster at Baltimore, the assistant postmaster at Lynchburg, Mr. Abell, of the Baltimore Sun, Mr. Fulton, of the American, and others, had an interview with the Postmaster General to-day, in reference to the schedule arrangement on the Virginia Midland road, which causes mails going from Baltimore to the southwest to be delayed about 12 hours at Charlottesville. The Postmaster General had to leave for the Cabinet meeting before much headway was made. The delegation also talked over the matter with Mr. Bailey, chief clerk of the railway mail service, and Mr. Barbour, receiver of the Virginia Midland road. The latter explained that the schedule arrangement now in force on his road was made necessary by the sched-ules by railroads still further south. He pro-mised to write to the managers of these roads and to try to enter into some agreement with them by which the deiay at Charlottesville

may be obviated. THE SUB-COMMITTEE of the Senate com. mittee on appropriations will meet at the Freedman's hospital to-morrow at 10 a.m., to continue its investigation into the affairs of

JUDGE KELLY, who has been detained for several days from the sessions of the House, is

quite ill at his residence in this city. Personal.-Hon. Casey Young, of Tennessee, was taken seriously ill yesterday in the House of Representatives, and is confined to his room by a threatened attack of menin-

THE INVESTIGATION OF DOORKEEPER POLK. The committee on reform in the civil service resumed the Doorkeeper Polk investigation to-day. Most of the time was spent in the examination of the doorkeeper's books. The chief clerk, Mr. Charles Voorhees, explained the manner of keeping them. It appeared that the law allowed fifty-three employes, but there were sixty-three in the books; but the number in excess of these allowed by law were paid by those on the regular roll. James F. Edwards, of Missouri, teftified that he was sworn in and placed on the \$1,000 roll, but when he came to receipt for his pay he was given only \$65. Donovan, Polk's assistant, when asked by witness for an explanation, said: "It is the best we can do now, but if our

A WILD RUMOR was in circulation last night to the effect that Secretary Sherman had intimated to the President that if the pending sil ver bill became a law, he should feel constrained to tender his resignation.

bill for an increase of force passes it will be all

A LIVELY DEBATE occurred in Executive session of the Senate yesterday upon the nomination of Henry W. Hilliard, to be Minister to Brazil. Hilliard's nomination was reported favorably from the committee on foreign re-lations. Hamlin, Edmunds and Conkling opposed its confirmation. Senator Hill spoke very earnestly in favor of Hilliard's confirmation. The administration was given a blow by Conkling, but Hilliard was finally confirmed

by a vote of 28 to 12.

Society. FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The perfect weather of yesterday caused a general outpouring of ladies desirous of calling on the families of Senators. The neighborhood of Massachusetts avenue and 14th street, in which so many Senators reside, was one of the most attractive points during the afternoon. Senators Morrill, Allison, Edmunds, meet on Monday. yeas 28, nays 24.

Bayard, Randelph and Kernan all live in houses near the M street circle. And Senator Angus Cameron and his pleasant wife not far distant, on Massachusetts avenue. The wife and daughter of Prof. Baird and Mrs. Baird's aunt, Mrs. Hunter, are at home, in the same neighborhood, to visitors on Thursdays and received many calls yesterday. Mrs. Stanley Matthews received calls from a large proportion of those who attended her agreeable party last week. The wife of Senator Cockerill, of Missouri, was assisted by Miss Blair of Kan-sas, Miss Rutherford of Richmond, and Mrs. Proctor Knott of Kentucky. They received a arge number of visitors. The residence of Professor and Mrs. Henry

at the Smithsonian and of Mr. and Mrs. A. Pollok were the scenes of delightful parties last evening. The interior of Mr. Pollok's house is one of the most attractive in its arrangement and in all its details of any in the city, and is in a great degree unlike any other. When an entertainment is given therein the effect produced by the many lighted rooms, communicating by wide arched doorways of black walnut, with draperies of colored damask, is very fine. Flowers of the most exquisite varieties were placed last evening in choice vases on the tables and stands, and potted plants stood on the hearths and deep window sills. In the broad hall up stairs were placed tables with tea, coffee, cakes and ice water, that every one might be refreshed on leaving the dressing-rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, had the valuable aid in entertaining the company of their guests, Miss Dickerson, the daughter of the eminent New York lawyer, and Miss Cheevers. The rooms were full, but not overcrowded during the evening, and the most cultured society of Washington was well represented. The toilets observed were noticeably elegant. After supper, which was a most sumptuous repast, Miss Beers, of New York, who is the guest of Mrs. D. K. McKee, and Miss Covinne Realigney and reserved. and Miss Corinne Bouligny gave great pleasure to the company by their singing.

Nearly all of those who attended this party

divided the evening between it and that given by Professor Henry. At the latter there was a notable gathering of the scientific and literary gentlemen of the city with their families Among those seen at one or both the receptions were the Secretary of State and daugh ters, Secretary and Mrs. Sherman, Postmaster General and Mrs. Key, Attorney General Devens, Miss Sherman, Miss Parsons and Miss Schurz, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Miss Beers, Mr. and Mrs. Coffey, the Japanese Minister and Mrs. Yoshida, Senor Borges, Senor and Senora Mantilla, Mr. Polo, Count; Litta, Count and Countess Lewenhaupt, Dr. and Miss Loring, Mr. and Miss Chitten-Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Merrick, and a young lady who is visiting them; Major and Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Dent, Lieut. Sharpe, Mr. Morris, Judge Drake, Mrs. Miller and her daughter Miss Lida, Senator and Mrs. Davis of Illinois, Colonel and Mrs. Mallery, Judge Otto, Major and Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Totten, Senator and Miss Dawes, Mrs. and the Misses Strong, Mr. Carlile Patterson and daughters, Mr. Phoenix, Miss Corinne Bouligny, Paymaster and Mrs. Watmough, Mr. Frank Howeand Miss Ella Ray, the Misses Kilbourn, Mrs. and Miss Whipple, Mrs. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Edes, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Blake and the Misses Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Corwine, Dr. and Mrs. Woodward, Miss Wendell, Mrs. and Miss Sher-

rill, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Seward, Senator Blaine and Miss Dodge. After the news came of the Pope's death, many Roman Catholics sent regrets. As a mark of respect to his memory M.ne. Mantilla added black trimming to her pure white robe, and wore a jet necklace as well as one of pearls. A dinner party was given by ex-Governor

Swann, of Maryland, last evening. Sir Edmund Thornton will give a grand dinner to members of the diplomatic corps on Saturday Mrs. Van Rensselaer Berry has issued eards for this evening.
Senator and Mrs. Blaine have issued cards for Saturday evenings in February.

THE NOMINATION OF GEORGE WILLIAMSON, to be collector of the port of New Orleans. which was decided to be reported adversely by the Senate commerce committee, received only two favorable votes in committee, those of Senators Randolph and McMillan.

INVESTIGATION OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOS PITAL.—The Senate sub-committee on appro priations, investigating the management of the Freedmen's hospital, held a long session yesterday morning, and heard testimony from Drs. Palmer, Purvis and Glenning. The subcommittee, it is stated, had previously personally inspected the hospital and found it in a cleanly condition, the food good, and an ap-parent good use made of the government appropriations. The testimony taken by the committee vesterday tended to show that the institution is useful and economically managed. With reference to the charges concerning the keeping of idiots and lunatics in the institution it was testified that they have been kept there from its foundation; that they are under the same system of nurses as other patients, and have the same food and care; that they are harmless and inoffensive except in tearing their own clothes: that no violence is used towards them, and that they have not committed any offence. In regard to the accusation made against Dr. Palmer, the surgeon in charge, that he kept as boarders at the hospital students belonging to the Howard university, the testimony given was to the effect that three students board at the hospital, two chaplains and a carpenter; that they work for their board, costing about \$6 per month, and that before Dr. Palmer's administration the chaplain was paid \$100 per month, and had quarters for himself and wife, and stabling for his horse; the cost to the government is now but \$12 per month for better service. The chaplains visit the sick patients daily, give religious consolation to the sick and dying, hold religious services, write the letters of patients, &c. The carpenter is a medical student. and saves the wages of one, working for his board. It was also in testimony that all arti-cles used for the hospital are bought of wholesale dealers, in competition and at the lowest rates. The cooks and nurses have not been changed for several years, and are attentive and skilful. The witnesses examined to-day also testified that the generality of the patients are content and speak well of the institution, and that only a few bring charges about their food, &c. The committee state that it is their intention to probe the charges to the very bottom and to hear all parties.

The District in Congress. Mr. Dorsey reported favorably to-day from the District committee the bill referred to it

several days ago to extend the charter of the Franklin Insurance Company. A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The Senate to-day instructed the committee on appropriations, by resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, to inquire what reasons exist why work on public buildings in the city of Washington, now suspended, should not be resumed at once, in order to give employment to suffering laborers.

EYE, EAR, AND THROAT INFIRMARY.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Gen. Hunton, to incorporate the Washington eye, ear, and throat hospital, names as incorporators Wm. A. Maury, Wm. A. Morrison, John A. Baker, Wright Rives, Dan'l B. Clarke, Johnson Eliot, M.D.; Samuel C. Busey, M.D.; Nathan S. Lincoln, M.D.; Alex. Y. P. Garnett, M.D.; Louis Mackall, M.D., and two members of the House of Paprasantatives and two presents of the House of Representatives and one Senator, to be appointed respectively by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. The object of the proposed hospital is for the gratuitous treatment of the medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear and throat.

THE BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DIS-The House committee on the District of Columbia to-day further continued the consideration of the bill to provide a form of government for the District of Columbia. The only additional point decided was that the tax levy should in no case exceed \$1.50 on each \$100 valuation, and that personal property should be taxed at the same rate as realty. The fix-ing of the rate of the tax is to be left to the District Commissioners. Heretofore the per-sonal tax has only been \$1.00 on the \$100 yaluation, but a majority of the committee voted to make the realty and personal tax uniform. The sub-committee appointed to draft the bill will endeavor to report it to the House on Monday for the purpose of having it printed

ANOTHER PROMINENT CHURCHMAN GONE ASTRAY.—William C. Binney, a prominent resident and churchman of Amesbury, Mass., is missing, and his name is mentioned in connec tion with various irregularities in managing funds intrusted to his charge.

Forge (Pa.) centennial June 19th.

It has been decided to hold the Valley

and recommitted.

FRIDAY, February 8, 1878. SENATE.-After the presentation of a few petitions and the transaction of the routine business of the morning hour, which occupied less than fifteen minutes, Mr. Whyte moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to Mr. Allison having charge of the silver bill antagonized the motion, but it was agreed to-

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial from the medical faculty of the University of New York, asking relief for Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the U.S. army. Re-Mr. Hoar offered a resolution directing the committee on appropriations to inquire whether work on the public buildings in Washing-

ton now suspended may not be resumed forthworth, so that employment may be given to workmen whose families are now suffering from destitution. Adopted. Mr. Saunders called up the joint resolution increasing the number of commissioners to the Paris exposition from 20 to 38, so that each state may be represented, and requiring the appointments to be made one from each state Mr. Conkling, in speaking on the subject, remarked that he did not know who had been appointed commissioners. This was not strange, as he had no means of information. Mr. Paddock offered an amendment appropriating \$2°,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the resolution. After debate the resolution was referred to

the committee on appropriations. Mr. Dorsey, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Franklin Insurance company of the District of Columbia. Placed on the calendar. The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed the consideration of the silver bill.

MR. HILL AND MR. BLAINE. Mr. Hill referred to the agitation of the comage question throughout the country, and said the newspapers were engaged in the very patriotic labor of proving that one half of Congress was bought up by the bond-holders, and the other half by the bullion-holders, and he contrasted the action of this body with that of the French Senate, which disposed of the question there in less time than he had occupied in speaking of it, and by a unanimous

In replying to the arguments of Mr. Blaine, that Congress had no constitutional right to demonetize or stop the coinage of either metal, he took the ground that Congress had, in the exercise of its wisdom, the right to suspend the coinage of either gold, silver, or copper. Mr. Blaine asked if his proposition was that ongress had the right to refuse to coin either metal, and if one why not both?

Mr. Hill said he held that Congress had the right to not coin either metal. Mr. Blaine propounded several interrogato-ries, and Mr. Hill said if the gentleman would take his seat he would explain his views. r. Blaine said, before taking his seat,

the gentleman will permit---Mr. Hill .- No, sir: I will not permit any further questions.

Mr. Blaine,—All right.

Mr. Hill then proceeded to say that he favored the silver dollar, but opposed the bill as it came from the House. It would afford no relief from the present financial embarrassment, increase the want of confidence, necessitate speedily further legislation, and take its place in history as the pickpocket bill of Ame-

rica. A few amendments would remedy all HOUSE.-Mr. Wood presented memorials of the chamber of commerce of New York and also of the banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities in relation to the proposed legislation on the silver ques-

Mr. Joyce introduced a bill to amend chap ter 73 of the act of February 15, 1877, in relation to pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot: referred. Also, resolution in relation to publication of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; referred. Mr. Sapp introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a military, commercial and rail highway from a point on the Mississippi, opposite Memphis, Tennessee, to Jefferson. Austin and San Antonio, Texas, and thence along the Rio Grpade to El-Pasao. Referred to committee on railways and canals. Mr. Blackburn, from District of Columbia committee, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the taking of certain pieces of property at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues, and asked its refer-

ence to committee on public buildings and rounds. So ordered. Mr. Hunton introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital and Infirmary. Referred. Mr. Potter presented a petition of citizens of New York in favor of a commission to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic. Referred.
On motion of Mr. Wood it was agreed that

there be a session of the House to-morrow for debate only. Mr. Durham, from committee on appropriations, reported back a substitute for the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to

employ temporary clerks, and it was referred to committee of the whole. The regular order having been demanded, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bills reported on Friday last from the com-mittee of the whole on the private calendar, and the following bills were passed:-Granting pensions to Dwight A. Barrett, George McCoy, Mrs. Rebecca C. Maxwell, Thos. Craw-ford, Bridget T. Hopper, Benjamin C. Webster, Elizabeth D. Stone and Reuben J. Chenning, and for relief of Wm. C. Snyder, James J. Waring, of Savannah, Georgia, executors of the estate of John S. Miller, deceased, and the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and authorizing the issue of certain lands to the Brothertown Indians of Wisconsin.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS' SCANDALOUS CONDUCT. THE STAR of this city contains the following significant paragraph this evening:-"The friends of Judge Humphreys should advise him to resign at once." The habit of this Judge of appearing in a state of beastly intoxication on the bench has become such a notorious scandal that Congress will be obliged to act in the matter at once if he does not resign. The judiciary committee of the House has already considered a bill for a reorganization of the Supreme Court of the District, and the miserable conduct of Humphreys will hasten action upon it .- [Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.

WHAT MR. CONKLING IS GOING TO DO .- The N. Y. correspondent of the Phila. Ledger says: The best place to obtain information as to what Mr. Senator Conkling is going to do, or undo, at Washington, is the New York customhouse. It may be a matter of some import ance, therefore, to state that there is an out giving there to-day that the Senator has, at length, after mature reflection, concluded to take open ground against the silver heresy, and that before the pending debate closes he will make the most powerful speech of his life against it: furthermore, that he will strike out on a new path, and will deal with the motives of the men, as well as the men themselves that are thus trying to get an opportunity to pay off their debts with a ninety cent dollar. All his sarcastic powers will be brought into play, and his speech, from all accounts, is to be a sensation of its kind. Mr. Conking, it is well known, has long hesitated committing himself on this question, for well understood political reasons; but the fact is, the home sentiment against the scheme is too strong now to tolerate any "hedging" on the part of any man in public life. He may lose western support in a future nominating convention by thus showing his hand, but what would western support be worth to him, if it could b shown that he had lost his popularity in his

own state? CONVICTION OF GEN. ANDERSON, OF THE RETURNING BOARD.-The jury in the case of Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, who has for several days past been on trial before the criminal court at New Orleans for his connection with Wells, Kenner and Casanave in making a false return of the vote of the state in November last, yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recom-mendation to the mercy of the court. Gen. Anderson was deadly pale when the verdict was brought in, and twisted the head of his cane between his fingers. He was surrounded by his friends, who escorted him to jail. Wells is still in jail. He denies having boasted of being able to get any amount of bail, and has written a pitiful letter to his counsel referring to his impaired health, and beseeching him to continue his efforts to get him out.

THE DUTIABLE GOODS ON THE KEARSARGE A few weeks since the custom-house authorities of Boston seized a quantity of goods on board the sloop of war Kearsarge, consigned from Europe to parties in this country. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the release of the goods upon the payment of the fines, in currency, equivalent to the amount of duties which should be levied on them. SILVER IN FRANCE.—The Bank of France is about to issue \$100,000,000 of legal-tender silver

CONQUEST OF TURKEY.

Russia Occupying the Strongholds. THE POPE'S DEATH.

Conclave of Cardinals.

RETURNING BOARD WAR.

THE RETURNING BOARD PROSE-CUTIONS. Quibble of the Louisiana Legislators. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-A New Orleans special says: In the matter of the returning board prosecutions, as to the agreement that no one should be prosecuted for past political offences, members of the legislature who made the agreement, which is the basis of this statement, do not consider it applies to the trial of the returning board, as they are not tried for any political offence, but for the criminal one of forging and altering public documents, being the returns from Vernon Parish, and for publishing the same as true. Gov. Nicholis, it is understood, entertains the same views, though he declines to express himself in any

way or in any matter connected with the trial The Fight Only Against Louisiana Republicans. There is no intention, nor will there be any attempt made on the part of the authorities, to indict the visiting statesmen. As far as any letter of agreement with Anderson, of Feliciana, and John Sherman is concerned, it is not believed there ever was such a document Kellogg himself, however, did enter into an agreement with Nash to insure Anderson the naval office, and his document is in existence. and copy will be forthcoming in a few days.

Wells in Prison. Wells still remains in prison, being unable to procure bail. He is busy preparing some sort of a statement, though, what it is, is not divulged. He utterly refuses, however, to make any charges which may implicate the

President or visiting statesmen. Louisiana's Debt.

The senate will to day pass on the amendments to the constitution and vote against a convention which will settle forever the status of state securities. Louisiana never can be induced in any manner to listen to any suggestions of repudiation. On the other hand arrangements are being perfected to begin to pay off the debt by raising a sinking fund from a special tax on alcoholic liquors by the Moffet punch. The interest fund is now secured by an article of the constitution, and every security will be given to the state con-

NEW YORK NOTES

Another Failure. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-Joel Hayden & Co., manufacturers of brass work here and at Haydenville, Mass., have failed. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, \$600,000. Trade Dollars Refused.

All the ticket agents on the New Jersey Cenral Railroad have been instructed to reject trade dollars except at a discount of 8 per cent. Famine in Hoboken. Three thousand people are suffering for food

in Hoboken. Effect of the War News on the Mar-kets. The war news tended to create considerable excitement on the Produce Exchange vesterday morning, and there was for awhile considerable activity in breadstuffs, which advanced in price. The market however closed more or less unsettled, except for spot wheat, which remained firm at the advance. The marine underwriters accepted a number of risks yes terday on British vessels under way at the rate of 1 per cent above the regular marine risks for wooden vessels on long voyages from Australia, China, or India to England, and ½ per cent. for steamers on short voyages as from Brazil or the Cape of Good Hope for England. Prospective war risks were refused, and no guarantee would be given that the percentage would hold good to-day. No applications were made on behalf vessels bound to Russian ports, but if there had been a higher rate would have been charged. The rate to Austria and Prussia would have been similar to

that charged to England. What the New Yorks Banks are Doing.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Tribune says:— "Several of the banks in this city, in anticipation of the probable passage of the Bland silver hill have been spirits." ver bill, have been quietly, but steadily, sub-stituting gold for their currency capital. The movement was begun by the Taird National Bank, and has been followed up until the bulk of its capital has been exchanged for gold. This institution now holds nearly \$1,750,000 in sterling exchange, and for some time almost its entire business has been transacted on a gold basis. The National Bank of Commerce has also invested a large amount of its capital in sterling exchange. The American Exchange Bank now holds \$1,250,000 in gold out of a capi-

tal of \$5,000,000." RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

More Surprises Looked For. LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, commenting on the Russian occupation of the defensive lines of Constantinoble, says: "The mystery which still envelope the conditions of the armistice leaves plenty of room for further surprises. Thus it looks very much as if the evacuation of the Danube fortresses by the Turks will turn out to mean occupation by the Russians. These surprises seem to be bad preparations for the conference.

Russians Occupying All the Turkish Strongholds. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7, evening (By way of Bombay).-In accordance with the armis tice conditions the Russian will occupy Wid-

din, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradjik, and Erzeroum. The ambassadors of the powers are still ignorant of the conditions of peace. Nedjib Pasha, with twenty-seven battalions, has left for Volo. Accounts have been received here of depredations committed by Russian troops in the houses of Mussulmans in Adrianople and neighboring villages.

The Armistice Conditions. LONDON, Feb. 8.-An official telegram from St. Petersburg confirms the correctness of all the armistice conditions printed in the London morning papers yesterday, given in these dis-patches. The only additional conditions mentioned is the evacuation of the fortresses and

Cyclone in Georgia. AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 8.-At about 7 o'clock last night this city was visited with a shower of hail, which was followed by a rain storm. accompanied by thunder and lighting. There was a rumbling and tremor similar to that which accompanies a light shock of earthquake. This storm passed away, but was followed by a cyclone which left destruction in its path. A little after one o'clock this morning a cyclone struck the city on the southwest, near Center street, and demolished many houses. The lower market house, a large structure in the middle of Broad street, was literally lifted and smashed to atoms. Several brick and wooden buildings were wholly or partly destroyed. The cyclone traveled from southwest to northeast and around a space of about 300 yards wide. Some casualties are reported. The Columbia railroad depot is a total wreck. Charles Dives and wife, colored, were found dead under the rulas

The Moffett Bell Punch Constitutional. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A Richmond (Va.) special says: "The supreme court of appeals to-day decided that the Moffett liquor law and the beil punch system is constitutional. This greatly strengthens the hands of the debt payers, for the law in the light of five months' appears will being the state \$500,000 per appears to the law in the light of the months' appeared will being the state \$500,000 per appear.

experience will bring the state \$600,000 per annum. Governor Holliday has a letter from the English bondholders offering to compromise on the 4 per cent. bill just passed by the CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.-Little, Heller & Co. and Lansing & Aggers, furniture manufactu-

Bank ruptey.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 8.—The Wyandotte Falling Mill company has been adjudged a bankrupt in the U.S. district court. Verdine K. Moore has been appointed provisional assignee, with a bond of \$100,000. and take up its 100-franc notes. Silver is at 11 per cent. discount. The merchants at Bordeaux are alarmed, and protest against the

THE POPE'S DEATH. Telegrams to The Star. Pio Nono's Successor.

Rome, Feb. 8.—The conclave will assemble immediately at the Vatican. Pope Pius 1X. left instructions which will be unsealed to-day and read. Praesente cadavere by the chamberlain to all the cardinals now here. Probably the hall of the consistory will be chosen for holding the callat for the new Pope. Prince Chigi, marshal of the conclave, has assumed his functions, and given orders for the customary walling up of the doors of communica-tien and removal of persons now living on the same floor on which the conclave assembles. The cardinals have already been informed of the meeting of the conclave. The French cardinals are expected to reach here to-morrow, and the Austrian and Spanish cardinals on Sunday and Monday. Nothing has yet been decided regarding the remains lying in state. The cardinal vicar's announcement of the death of the Pope, says his funeral will be celebrated at St. Peter's cathedral, and orders prayers for the deceased.

The Dead Pope's Last Wishes.
ROME, Feb. 8.—The congregation of Cardinals to-day heard the late Pope's last wishes relative to the conclave and his funeral. Cardinals Police Populary and Pilipin Police Poli dinals Bilio Peeci and Di Pietro will govern the church pending the election of a Pontiff. All the church bells in Rome are toiling. Funeral services will be held in all the churches. but the one at St. Peter's cathedral is expected o be very imposing. The remains are to be temporarily deposited in the choir chapel of St. Peters and finally buried in the crypt. The conclave will decide whether the funeral shall be public or private. The Pope's last act was o provide for the continuance of his servants salaries and pensions of their widows.

Prayers of the Faithful Requested. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The editor of the Cath ic Review, New York, has received a special elegram from a high ecclesiastic in Rome confirming the sad news of the death of the Holy Father, Pius IX., and requesting the prayers of the faithful for his eternal repose.

A Requiem Mass.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—A solemn high mass of requiem for the Pontiff was celebrated at the Cathedral this morning by Bishop Hen-

Archbishop Gibbons Officially Informed of It.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 8.—This morning Archbiship Gibbons notified the Cathotic Misses that at nine clelock a man he had been Mirror that at nine o'clock a. m. he had been officially informed of the Holy Father's death. and had been requested to communicate the same intelligence to the other archbishops. This afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting of the pastors of the city churches will be held at the archbishop's house to make arrangements for the obsequies.

Parting of the Direct Cable. BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 8.—The fishing schoo-ner Wm. H. Raymond has arrived at Gloucester. She reports, "January 19, heaved up the direct cable in lat. 42 37, long. 65, on the eastern part of Brown's bank. As soon as it was hove up the direct cable parted.'

Ben Wade Weaker. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-A special from Cleveland says Ben Wade is growing weaker, though his physicians speak hopefully.

BALTIMORE, Peb. 8.-George Robinson, clerk

of the superior court of Baltimore city, died suddenly this morning of heart disease. A Small Haul of \$40,000. Boston, Feb. 8.-The irregularities of Wm.

C. Binney amount to \$10,000. The Markets. BALTIMORE, February 8.-Virginia sixes, deferred, 4½; do. consolidated, 56; do. second series, 40; North Carolina sixes, old, 16; do. new, 8 bid to-day. Sugar firm and in good demand,

BALTIMORE, February 8.—Cotton dull, weak and nominal—middling, 10% a10%. Flour more active and easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat, southern a shade firmer; western irregular and southern a snade firmer; western frequent and closed firm for spot and easier for options—southern red. 1.25a1.31; do. amber, 1.33a1.35; Pennsylvania red, 1.30a1.31; No. 2 winter red, western, spot and February, 1.31%; March, 1.33. Corn, southern duli and lower for white; western opened bigher and closed steady with advance lost—south higher and closed steady with advance lost-south-ern white, 56a59; do. yellow, 53a54; western mixed, spot, 55%; February and March, 56. Oats fairly active and firm—southern, 34a37; western white, 36a38; do. mixed, 34a35; Pennsylvania, 35a 38. Rye duli and lower-prime southern, 62. Hay quiet and steady-prime Pennsylvania and Maryland, 14.00a16,00. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter, strictly choice firm and higher-roll, 18a

Butter, strictly choice firm and higher—roll, 18a 21: packed, 21a23. Petroleum dull and nominal—refined, 124. Coffee more active and firm—Rio cargees, 144a174. Whisky quiet and steady, 1083a109. Receipts—flour, 2.500: wheat, 25,000; coin, 52,000: corn, 4,500.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Stocks fairly steady. Money, 5 and 6. Gold, 102. Exchange, long, 4814; short, 4834. Governments weak.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Flour firm. Wheat 3 and 1 cents better. Corn quiet and steady.

LONDON, February 8, 12:30 p. m.—Consols, 954 for both money and the account. U. S. bonds, ten-forties, coupon, 108%. New Jersey Central consols, 68. Illinois Central, 76. Penn-sylvania Centrol, 294. ylvania Centrol, 294.

The Sitting Bull War.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MILES. A telegram to the New York Herald from Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 6, says: A special train with 250 recruits arrived this morning, and to day the command fitted out and immediately commenced the march to Buford and Tongue river. Twenty-eight wagons and two ambu-lances constitute the train. The whole number of men is 300. One hundred and fifty of the recruits are for Gen. Miles' regiment, and 0 for the 6th infantry at Fort Bufort. Miles requested the reintorcements to proceed via Stanley trail across the country, but Terry ordered otherwise. Col. E. Rice, of trowel bayonet fame, is in command. The other officers are: Lieut. Humbert, of Fort Lincoln; Lieut. Pearson, of the 2d cavalry; Lieut. Meyer, of the 11th infantry, and Dr. R. C. Bergen, surgeon. The entire march of 400 miles will be

MILES GETTING READY The Cheyenne Leader, of February 2d, says: A private telegram from a reliable source at the Tongue river post reports that Gen. Miles s preparing to move against Sitting Bull about he loth of February. His force will consist of 8 companies of cavalry and 6 or 8 of infantry, with all obtainable Crow Indians. The weather there is splendid and there has been no snow yet this winter. This seems to favor the idea which was believed ridiculous in official cir-cles in Washington and Chicago, that Sitting Bull has really crossed into the United States.

IS THIS TRUE? The same paper says: "A sensational story comes from Fort Keogh, Montana, to the effect hat on December 24, 1877, a council was held between Sitting Bull and the police authorities of Canada. Major Walsh told Sitting Bull that no more buffalo cows could be killed north of the line, under the penalty of a fine o \$200 and imprisonment for six months for each cow killed. Sitting Bull said he had nothing else to live on and would cross to the American side of the line to hunt. Major Walsh told him that he must "cross at his own peril." Sitting Bull replied that he (Major Walsh) had been put up to this meanness by the Americans, and that he would return and die fighting the Ame-

ricans."

GREYTOWN RANSACKED—A Chance to Seize \$30,000 Not Improved.—A dispatch from Panama says: "A party of 250 Costa Ricans, under Francisco Mora, nephew of a former President of Costa Rica, entered Greytown on the 11th ult. and seized and carried away 500 stand of arms. The governor of the place protested but as there was no force under his command. except a few policemen, he could offer no resistance. In their search for ammunition the invaders broke open a large safe belonging to the government which contained \$30,000. No cartridges were found, and the money was left undisturbed. This party is opposed to General Guardia's government and will endeavor to overthrow it. They seized one of the steamboats on the San Juan river and started for the interior, intending to land on Costa Rican territory and proclaim a revolution. It appears from advices received via Punta Arenas that General Guardia was aware of the movement and would be prepared to meet and defeat it. It is said the insurgents are composed of the most desperate classes, and it is doubtful if they will secure any large following."

A FIRE yesterday in the Pacific mills, at Lawrence, Mass., destroyed the madder dye house and the standing, folding and steaming rooms, with their contents and a large quantity of fabrics in the process of manufacture, entailing a loss of \$125,000. During the fire a brick wall fell, injuring three firemen and Wm. A. Page, the foreman of the print works. Three hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

rers, were burned out this morning. Loss \$33,000. The building was owned by C. L. English, on which the loss is \$25,000. About forty per cent. of the losses are covered by insurance. THE STRIKE ON THE WELLAND CANAL.—A dispatch from Thorold, Ontario, February 6th, says: The non-union stone-cutters from Buffalo, working on the new Weiland canal for leasthan union wages, were approached by union men to-day, and all but eight were led by intimidation and persuasion to join the union. Special police were engaged and the military held in readiness, but their services were not required. Two men were heavily fined for flourishing revolvers. POPE PIUS IX. HIS LAST HOURS.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The following particulars of the death of the Pope have been received by telegraph from

The Pope at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night felt a sudden suffocation. He rallied several times, but said to the physicians, "Death wins this time." He was alternately lucid and wan-dering. His last moments were lucid. He said, "Guard the church I loved so well and sacrediy." The immediate cause of death was the closing of the wound in the leg, which made the humors mount into the lungs and

brain. Cardinals Manning and Howard and

many others were present at the death.

A London dispatch says: There seems to be a considerable conflict of statements as to the actual hour of the Pope's death. The Times' dispatch from Rome states that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon an official dispatch was sent to the Chamber of Deputies announcing that the Pope died at 2:30 p. m. The death was denied by Vatican partisans, although they agreed that the Pope was dying or could not live through the day. The Sacrament was exposed St. Peter's, but covered with a white veil only. We are told that the veil was to be removed after the Pope's death. The veil was not removed at 5 p. m., possibly from a vain desire to conceal the event. The barracks surrounding the Vatican are crowded with roops. This precaution is superfluous. No other movement than that of curiosity is per-ceptible among the people. The Fanfulla positively announces that the Pope died at 5:45 p. m., while Reuter's telegram says 4:57 p. m. The Daily News' special, dated Rome, Thursday night, says: "At 3 p. m. the Pope was in articulo mortis. He appeared dead to all but his physicians, who could detect a feeble oscillation of the heari. In all the churches the sacrament has been exposed." [This exposure of the sacrament and Cardinal Si-

Sketch of the Pope.

beyond doubt.)

meoni's order to suspend the publication of

the Osservatore Romano with the official ac-

count of the death, seem to place the matter

Pope Pius IX was born at Sinigaglia, in Italy May 13th, 1792. His name was John Maria Mastai-Ferretti, his father having been Count Mastai-Ferreiti, who was married to a noble lady name Catarina Salazzi. At the age of eleven years he was sent to the college at Volterra, and was afterwards prepared for a military career, the athletic exercises incident to which corrected a tendency to epilepsy, and the young Count rapidly grew to be a fine looking soldier and a great favorite in society. He had his name enrolled as a candidate for the Guardia Nobile, in Rome, but to his great disappointment was not accepted.

ENTRY INTO THE CHURCH. In his twenty fourth year he gave up the gay habits of the world, and under rigid discipline of preparation for the church, which he had resolved to enter his health greatly improved. His studies were thorough and profound and his zeal and devotion commendable. His first service was in a mission at Sinigaglia, and on returning to Rome was, in December, 1818, at the age of 26 years, ordained a sub-deacon, and subsequently deacon and then priest. VOYAGE TO SOUTH AMERICA. In 1823, he was sent at his own request on a

nission, partly religious and partly political, to Chili The voyage to Buenos Ayres and the overland journey to Chili were full of peril and hardship, but the health of the young missionary greatly improved. He returned in 1825 and then Pope Leo XII, madelhim his domestic prelate. He was made president of the hospital of St. Michael, and in 1827 was made archbishop of Spoleta, where he founded an orphan asylum, but was afterwards transferred NUNCIO AND CARDINAL PRIEST. He was next sent as Papal Nuncio to the court of Naples. On the 14th of December, 1840, he was published cardina

residence being Imola. He had a rare gift of

eloquence, which, added to learning, made

him early conspicious in the church, and more

effective as he advanced in years and reached the higher dignities. During his residence at Imela he founded a college for ecclastical students, asylums for orphans of both sexes, and a home for female penitents under the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.
ELEVATION TO THE PONTIFICATE. On the 1st of June, 1846, Pope Gregory XVI. died, the news reaching Cardinal Mastai while he was engaged in a spiritual retreat. He was then just fifty-one years old, and in the perfection of his mental and physical powers. Of course he hastened to Rome to take his place in the conclave on which devolved the duty of selecting a new Pope. It was not until the 14th of June that the cardinals began to vote, and it was not until the evening of the 16th that the balloting closed, with the unanimous election of Cardinal Mastai-Ferretti, the youngest of all the candidates. He was crowned on the 21st of Sune, 1846, as Pope Pius IX., or as the Italian expresses it. Pio Nono. The liberals in Rome and throughout Europe hailed the accession of the new pontiff

nated and enormous crowds gathering around the Quirinal to receive the Papal benediction and to thank their new sovereign for his act THE POPE'S PLIGHT TO GAETA After the liberal disturbances of 1847, and the French revolution of 1848, Pope Pius felt that he was a prisoner in his palace, and resolved to escape. After carefully arranging his plans, on the 24th of May he disguised himself as a servant and mounted the box of the Bavarian minister, Count Spaur, who was going to Gaeta, in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The carriage was allowed to pass the frontier, and the disguised pontiff was not de-tected. From Gaeta the Pope issued a protest against the acts done at Rome, and announced them void. The Roman chambers, finding themseives without a sovereign even in name, first appointed a "Supreme Provisional Jun-

ta." but finally, on the 29th of February, 1849,

proclaimed the inauguration of a republic and

with delight, which was increased when a

month later he proclaimed a general amnesty for political offences. There was a tremen-

dous popular demonstration in Rome on the

night succeeding this, the city being illumi-

the deposition of the Pope from his temporal authority. THE FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ROME. Louis Napoleon had managed to become the head of the French nation-the "Prince President" of the republic-soon to become its Emperor. Appeals were made to him in behalf of the dethroned Pope, and the result was that a French expedition, commanded by General Oudinot, was sent to Italy in the spring of 1849, with the avowed purpose of reinstating Pope Pius Ninth upon his throne. The French troops entered Rome July 3, 1849, and the government of the papal states was then carried on in the name of the Pope for a period of nine months, though it was not until April 4, 1850, that Pope Pius departed from the kingdom of Naples. On the 6th he recrossed the frontier, and on the 12th, after an exile of a effected as rapidly as the weather will admit. year and a-half, Pope Pius re-entered Rome, the guns of the French army firing salutes of welcome and congratulation over the result of

THE PAPACY SINCE 1849.

the victory they had achieved.

Under the protectorate of France Rome was tranquil, in a political sense, for a number of years, and Pope Pius IX. had a period of repose from anxieties concerning the civil gov-ernment of his dominions that was very grateful to one who, long before his elevation, had become a very devout churchman. His private life and his administration of all the affairs of the pontificate were such that no one ever could question the purity of his motives. He devoted himself during this period of sequity to the extension of the sufficient of security to the extension of the religious authority of the church, and this was greatly developed, especially in foreign countries, in-cluding the United States, where Roman Catholicism has made greater progress in his reign than it ever did in any previous period of equal length. He resolved to signalize his pontificate with one or more memorable ecclasiastical events, that should be celebrated in history, and in the year 1845 he proclaimed the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, which for many centuries had been a subject of controversy in the church. The new dogma was accepted with-out question throughout the church. When the war of 1870 broke out between

France and Germany the French troops had to be withdrawn from Rome. At once the Italian people raised the cry that Rome must be annexed to the kingdom of Italy. The government of Victor Emmanuel made the semblance of an effort to check the popular clamor, but the occupation of Rome became inevi-table. The King wrote a letter to the Pope on the 8th of September giving strong reasons for what he was about to do, and offering protec tion to the Pope, promising that he should have, as "the chief of catholicity, surrounded by the devotion of the Italian population, a glorious seat on the banks of the Tiber, inde pendent of all human sovereignty." The Pope declined to accept the King's proposition The Italian troops under Gen. Cadorna were at once ordered to enter the papal territory, and after some show of resistance on the part of the garrison under Gen. Kanzier, on the 20th of September the city was surrendered except what is known as the Leonine city, comprising the Vatican and its surroundings and the papal states were annexed to Italy, thus completing the work of uniting the people of Italy under one constitutional mon-archy. The Pope, it was thought, would leave Rome, and he was offered residences in France, England and other countries. But he has remained in the Vatican keeping up a ministry and representation at foreign courts. He declined a large annuity offered by the Italian government, but his treasury has been liberally supplied by the contributions of the faithful in all parts of the world.

HIS LONG PONTIFICATE. Since the days of St. Peter, the founder of the line of pontiffs, the chair of the Popes has never been filled for so long a time by one man as by the late Pius IX. who exceeded the analysis of the Potest St. Peter released twenty five as by the late Plus IX. Who exceeded the annos Petri. St. Peter reigned twenty-five years, and none of his successors had reached that number of years until on June 16, 1871, amidst rejoicings in all parts of the civilized world, Plus IX also completed the 25th year of his pontificate. At the time of his death he was in the 32d year of his reign, having lived to be over 86 years of age. to be over 86 years of age.